

# SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

## Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

### February, 2002

*This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.*

### Residents of Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District

#### Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.1% (98) reside in the Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (18) of Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 71.4% of admissions from the Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District were male and 28.5% were female.
- Over 43.8% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 92.8% of admissions were white non-Latino, 2% were black non-Latino, 2% were Latino, and 3% were other racial categories.
- 67.3% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 16.3% were married, and 10.2% reported not to be married now.
- 16.3% of admissions had less than high school education, 42.8% completed high school, and 40.8% had more than high school education.
- 42.8% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 8.1% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

#### Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Annual Admissions by Substance Used</b> <b>FY 1995 – FY 2001</b>							
<b>Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District</b>							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
<b>FY '95</b>	88	79	19	14	7	14	9
<b>FY '96</b>	74	70	22	7	0	5	5
<b>FY '97</b>	90	84	30	11	6	13	12
<b>FY '98</b>	101	92	29	18	0	17	11
<b>FY '99</b>	90	75	29	13	0	18	11
<b>FY '00</b>	104	85	33	21	14	19	14
<b>FY '01</b>	98	86	31	18	5	12	6

- Since FY 1996, residents of Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District reported a decrease in crack use, but an increase in all other drug categories. Heroin and cocaine use more than doubled, while alcohol use increased by 22% and marijuana use by 40%.

**Primary Substance of Use:**

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Fourteenth Norfolk Representative District.

<b>Table 2</b>					
<b>Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001</b>					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	71.4 %	8.1%	9.1%	8.1%	0
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine was higher within your District.